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It is probable that at fertilization there is a nuclear but not a chromatin fusion, and that the paternal and maternal chromatin retain their identity throughout the sporophytic phase, finally fusing, in so far as they fuse at all, during synapsis. If this be true, the two important phenomena of fertilization—stimulus to growth and intermingling of ancestral characters—are widely separated, the stimulus to growth occurring when the nuclei fuse, and the mingling of characters being delayed until synapsis.—CHARLES J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Nutrition of the gymnosperm egg.—Miss STOPES and FUJII¹⁸ have been investigating the nutritive relations of the surrounding tissues to the egg in gymnosperms. As is well known, about the “central cell,” and later about the egg, there is organized usually a very distinct jacket of nutritive cells, whose inner walls are conspicuously thickened and pitted. The authors find that the delicate walls of the endosperm cells are pitted in the same way; and that the large pits of the jacket cell-walls are closed by a membrane perforated only by plasmodesmen. This latter fact is the most interesting one of the paper, for it precludes the old notion of nuclear migration or of any transfer of solid material from the jacket cells to the egg. The jacket cells are regarded as glandular, secreting substances for the digestion of the starch and proteid granules stored in the endosperm. The statement is made in the summary that the jacket cells “are considered the phylogenetic homologues of the angiospermic antipodals,” a statement evidently based upon their similar function.—J. M. C.

Ecological survey of Northern Michigan.—Under the direction of C. C. ADAMS there has been published¹⁹ the report of an ecological survey conducted by the University Museum of the University of Michigan in 1904. The regions selected were Porcupine Mountains in Ontonagon County, on the south shore of Lake Superior, and Isle Royale, an island near the Canadian shore. Especially significant is the report by A. G. RUTHVEN on the relation of the plants and animals of these regions to their environment. Lines of survey were run across the region examined, in such a way as to include examples of all the representative habitats. These habitats were then examined in as much detail as time permitted, and special attention was given to the relations of the “biota” to its environment. In this study attention was directed particularly to the forces and conditions composing the environment, in order that the dominant forces might be clearly recognized. The results are too numerous and detailed for mention, but the work is unique and extremely suggestive.—J. M. C.

Ecology of algae.—FRITSCH²⁰ has made a statement of some of the problems:

¹⁸ STOPES, M. C. and FUJII, K., The nutritive relations of the surrounding tissues to the archegonia in gymnosperms. *Beih. Bot. Centralb.* 20:1-24. *pl. I.* 1906.

¹⁹ An ecological survey in Northern Michigan. Prepared under the direction of CHAS. C. ADAMS. *Publ. in Rep. State Geol. Survey for 1905.* pp. 133. *figs. 21.* 1906.

²⁰ FRITSCH, F. E., Problems in aquatic biology, with special reference to the study of algal periodicity. *New Phytol.* 5:149-169. 1906.